

questions raised as to the nursing profession, I may refer to the Answer which I gave to my Hon. Friend on May 8th.

There are now vacancies for Staff Nurses in Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. Candidates must possess a certificate of three years' training in a Civil Hospital of not less than 100 beds, and be suitable as regards education, &c., for admission. Further particulars and forms of application can be obtained by applying in writing to the Secretary, War Office, S.W.

At the recent quarterly meeting of the Dublin County Council a letter was read by the Secretary from the Countess of Aberdeen in reference to the dispensaries for tuberculosis which the Council propose establishing, and offering the aid of the Women's National Health Association. Mr. Mooney inquired whether they had power to delegate nursing to a voluntary association, and the Chairman, Mr. P. J. O'Neill, J.P., said that they were bound to make such arrangements as might be approved of.

Mr. Mahony said they were asked to give over the nursing of their tubercular patients to the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute, whose headquarters were in London. All appointments of nurses would, therefore, be made from London. There was an Advisory Committee of this Queen's Jubilee Nursing scheme in Dublin, consisting of fifteen persons, and if an arrangement were made by the County Council with the body in London, it was vital that the Council should be represented on that Committee. The Council should have substantial representation. They could not make a nurse who was not under their control carry out her instructions, and he would fight this question to the last unless substantial representation were given the Council on the Advisory Committee here in Dublin. Otherwise the appointments would not be fair.

Ultimately the question was referred to the County Dublin Insurance Committee.

Many of our readers will condole with Sister Agnes Karll, President of the German Nurses Association, who had the misfortune to fracture a foot when returning to Zurich, where she is at present staying, after a short holiday on the Lake of Brienz, at the end of July. The injured limb is now encased in plaster to above the knee. Sister Karll remarks, "That, of course, must not interfere with my translation from English into German of Miss Dock's

'History of Nursing,' as every day is of value, but it leaves me with no strength for anything else for some weeks to come." So history is made, and much endurance and pluck, not to mention genius, are bound up in those four fascinating green volumes. Sister Karll is now engaged on the third volume, and those who know her delightful translation of the first two, will not need assuring that the volumes through which German nurses will learn the history of their profession, will be in all respects a faithful rendering of the original into the beautiful and expressive German language.

Miss Dorothy Snell, Matron of the Scuola Convitto Regina Elena at the Policlinico Hospital at Rome, is just now in this country, and has much of interest to tell of the development of nursing work there. All the schools of nursing in Italy to which the Queen extends her support, must maintain the same standard as that established in connection with the Policlinico Hospital, thus it is hoped that as new schools are organized by local committees, in consultation with that of the Policlinico, a uniform system of nursing education will be introduced throughout the country. The nurses trained at the Policlinico recognize this national bond, and it is worthy of note that, with the exception of the Army, nurses are really the only body organized on a national basis in Italy. Things are Roman, Florentine, Viennese, as the case may be. Nursing is Italian and national.

The work of the municipal nurses in Bombay, who number ten in all—one for each district—includes, says the *British Medical Journal*, the duty of reporting to the doctor in charge all infectious diseases that come to their knowledge; every mother is visited shortly after her confinement by the nurse, who gives a few simple practical hints as to the management and care of both mother and child. Lastly and principally, she attends the confinements of poor women who, on account of home ties, such as a sick husband or very young children, are unable to go to hospital. The municipal nurse is a godsend to these poor mothers, as she steps in the place of the experienced *dhai*, the "Mother Gamp" of India, whose dreadful and criminal practices are one of the main factors of infantile mortality in the East. It is to be hoped that some day the administrators of law in India will be in a position to deal with the *dhais* as severely as they deserve; at present, unfortunately, nothing can be done to stop these women from practising.

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